(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2906.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1802.

LONDON, July 18.

YESTERDAY arrived the mail from Hamburgh. By letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. we learn that the arrival of a number of couriers from Paris, with diſpatches for the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin and Munich, will ultimately decide the buſineſs of German indemnities in general. The troops of thoſe different courts have been ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs, after the arrival of theſe important diſpatches, to march and take poſſeſſion of the different countries allotted to become indemnities. After this the deputation of the diet of the empire is to meet and ſanction theſe changes, and to draw up a new conſtitution. It is, however, ſaid, that the Auſtrian cabinet is much againſt the creation of ſo many new electors; as, for the preſervation of the equality between the religions, there ought to be a greater number of Proteſtant electors. In the preſent inſtance, it is in contemplation to create three Proteſtant electors, after the demiſe of two Catholic ones.

The laſt letters received at Vienna from Hermanſtadt, in Hungary, are far from being ſatisfactory. They ſtate that a diviſion of Paſſwan Oglou's troops have unexpectedly invaded Tranſylvania; from Wallachia; and his unforeſeen movements being equally rapid and unprovoked, the Auſtrian frontier force could not afford protection to the inhabitants of the open country, where the rebels committed great exceſſes. Their plan was to ſeize the public money in different villages and ſmall towns, but the fiſcal officers eſcaped. The Turks, however, overtook ſeveral, and ſeized the public money from them, and barbarouſly cut off the arms of the fugitives. The regiment of Spleny cavalry haſtened to theſe diſtricts to ſuccour the inhabitants, and in ſo doing met with the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the Turks. The Auſtrians had a number of men killed and wounded. A report of this has been ſent to the emperor, and orders have been received for four regiments of horſe, and as many regiments of foot, to march and drive the invaders from the frontiers; and in caſe of reſiſtance even to purſue them to the heart of Wallachia.

It is very certain that the Imperial cabinet was on the eve of mediating between the grand ſignior and Paſſwan Oglou; but occurrences of ſuch a hoſtile nature may probably change this kind diſpoſition on the part of the Auſtrian government, and induce it to uſe coercive meaſures againſt the pacha, which may ultimately furniſh a pretence for a ſpeedy quarrel with the Porte, and thus produce thoſe important changes, which, according to report, are on the eve of taking place with regard to the Turkiſh poſſeſſions in Europe.

By authentic advices from Vienna, the Porte has actually teſtified his wiſhes to the emperor, previous to the invaſion of Wallachia, to apply in his own name to Paſſwan Oglou, to be more fully informed of his real deſigns. But this requeſt, from notions of ſuperior dignity, was waved. But ſince Paſſwan Oglou has invaded Wallachia, the Auſtrian commandant, at the defile or paſs called Rothenthurn, (red tower) has been deſired to ſend a trumpet with a letter to Paſſwan Oglou, to aſk him what his deſigns were, and what conduct he meant to purſue with regard to all Auſtrian poſſeſſions on that part of the frontiers.

Paſſwan Oglou gave a diſtinguiſhed reception to the Imperial officer who brought the letter, and ſent him back with a ſealed anſwer, which was immediately forwarded to Vienna, and in which the pacha expreſſes himſelf to this purport:—

"The Porte certainly made a convention with me laſt year, and as an apparent ſign of her ſatisfaction, appointed me a pacha of three tails; but I have irrefragable proofs in hand that ſhe never was actuated by motives of ſincerity towards me, and has cruelly deſtroyed my father and many members of my family. She attempted to lull me into a treacherous ſecurity, and to find means to cut me off clandeſtinely. Her troops advanced from all ſides to preſs upon my paſchalik, and by ſo doing, rendered difficult the ſubſiſtence of the brave ſoldiers under my command. To procure them bread, I had no other reſource left them than to enter Wallachia, and by ſo doing fruſtrated the inſidious and treacherous deſigns of the miniſters of the grand ſignior. In other reſpects I ſhall always regard the Auſtrian territories, and have given the moſt poſitive orders for this purpoſe.

(Signed) PASSWAN OGLOU."

The court of Madrid is about to ſend out two Scavens to the interior of Africa, viz. Dons Budia Lebleic, for geography, and S. De Norrbas Clemente, for natural hiſtory. They are now at Paris, and may be hourly expected at Calais, to embark for Dover, for the purpoſe of purchaſing mathematical and aſtronomical inſtruments; but particularly to confer with the African Society and Mungo Park.

Don Mutis will likewiſe go at the expence of the Spaniſh government, on a voyage to South-America, attended by his learned pupil Zea. They will viſit ſeveral unknown parts of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions in that quarter of the globe, and the moſt ſanguine hopes are entertained of the happy reſult of their philoſophical labours.

Yeſterday we received French papers to the 15th inſtant. Their contents are of ſome importance. The following letter received on the 13th, by the miniſter of the marine, explains the reaſon of the late coercive meaſures uſed towards the rebel general:

"*Head Quarters, at the Cape, June* 11.

"Citizen Miniſter,

"I informed you in one of my laſt diſpatches of the pardon which I had been induced to grant to general Touſſaint. This ambitious man, from the moment of his pardon, did not ceaſe to plot in ſecret. Though he ſurrendered, it was becauſe generals Chriſtophe and Deſſalines intimated to him that they clearly ſaw he had deceived them, and that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But being deſerted by them, he endeavoured to form an inſurrection among the working negroes, and to raiſe them in a maſs. The accounts which I received from all quarters, and from general Deſſalines himſelf, with reſpect to the line of conduct which he held ſince his ſubmiſſion left no room for doubt upon this ſubject. I intercepted ſome letters which he had written to one Fountaine, who was his agent at the Cape. They afforded an unanſwerable proof that he was engaged in a conſpiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He waited only for the reſult of the diſeaſe among the troops.

"In theſe circumſtances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal deſigns. I ordered him to be apprehended, a difficult taſk; but it ſucceeded from the excellent diſpoſitions made by the general of diviſion, Brunet, who was entruſted with its execution, and the zeal and ardour of citizen Ferari, a chief of ſquadron, and my aid-de-camp.

"I have ſent to France, with all his family, this ſo deeply perfidious man, who, with ſo much hypocriſy, has done us ſo much miſchief. The government will determine how it ſhould diſpoſe of him.

"The apprehenſion of general Touſſaint occaſioned ſome diſturbances. Two leaders of the inſurgents are already in cuſtody, and I have ordered them to be ſhot. About an hundred of his confidential partizans have been ſecured, ſome of whom are ſent on board the la Muiron frigate, which is under orders for the Mediterranean, and the reſt are diſtributed among the different ſhips of the ſquadron.

"I am daily occupied in ſettling the affairs of the colony with the leaſt poſſible inconvenience: but the exceſſive heat, and the diſeaſes which attack us, render it a taſk extremely painful. I am impatient for the approach of the month of September, when the ſeaſon will reſtore us all our activity.

"The departure of Touſſaint has produced general joy at the Cape.

"The commiſſary of juſtice, Montperon, is dead. The colonial prefect, Benezech, is breathing his laſt. The adjutant commandant, Dampier, is dead: he was a young officer of great promiſe. I have the honour to ſalute you.

"LE CLERC."

Curious ſpecimen of the mode of electing a member of parliament in the laſt century, and the expences attendant thereon. From a MS of J. Harrington, Eſq; of Kelſtone, dated 1646:

A note of my Bath business, about parliament;

Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to Bathe, and dined with the maior and citizens: conferred about my election to ſerve in parliament, as my father was helpleſs, and ill able to go any more; went to the George Inn at night, met the bailiffs, and deſired to be diſmiſſed from the ſerving; drank ſtrong bear and metheglin; expended about three ſhillings; went home late, but could not get excuſed, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday, December 28, went to Bathe, met Sir John Horner; we were choſen by the citizens to ſerve for the city, the maior promiſed Sir John Horner and myſelf a horſe a piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of, and we talked about the Synod and the Eccleſiaſtical diſmiſſions; I am to go again on Thurſday, and meet the citizens about all ſuch matters, and take advice thereon.

Thurſday, 31, went to Bathe; Mr. Aſhe preached, dined at the George Inn with the maior and bailiffs, and four citizens, ſpent at dinner 6s. in wine.

Laid out in victuals at the George Inn,	11s. 4d.
Laid out in drinking,	7s. 2d.
Laid out in tobacco and drinking veſſels,	4s. 4d.

January 1ſt. my father gave me 4l. to bear my expences at Bathe; Mr. Chapman the maior, came to Kelſton, and returned thanks for my being choſen to ſerve in parliament to my father, in the name of all the citizens. My father gave me good advice, touching my ſpeaking in parliament, as the city ſhould direct me; came late at night much troubled hereat, concerning my proceeding truly for men's good report and my own ſafty.

Note. I gave the city meſſengers two ſhillings for bearing the maior's letter to me; laid out in all 3l. 7s. for victuals, drink, and horſe hire, together with divers gifts.

MADRID, May 10.

The following is an extract of a letter, written from the city of Lorca,* by one of its inhabitants, to his friend in this city, in which he gives an account of the dreadful accident which befel that city from the breaking the bank or mound, which was conſtructed a few years ago to contain the rain water for the purpoſe of watering the fields in the neighbourhood of that city. The number drowned by this misfortune amounted to 6000.

"I make known to you, Sir, that on the laſt day of April, (which will be memorable for ages to come) at half paſt three in the afternoon, a youth ran into my houſe and gave me the lamentable information that the bank had given way; he accompanied theſe expreſſions with ſo many tears and ſuch ſobbing, that he could ſcarcely articulate, or I underſtand him. On receiving this fatal notice, I ran with great precipitation into the ſtreet, where I found a general commotion amongſt the people, who I found were leaving their dwellings to put themſelves in a place of ſafety. I returned to my houſe, and by my cries collected my wife, children and family: they all ſaw my trouble, we all ran precipitately to Calvario to eſcape the great danger which threatened us. We there found a conſiderable number of people filled with trouble and dread, calling upon God and begging for mercy with loud cries and lamentations. I then ſaw vaſt quantities of water deſcending from the hills which directed itſelf with the greateſt fury imaginable towards San Diego, ſpreading itſelf over all the fields, having its general direction towards the olive trees. I left my family at Calvario and went to the ſtreet Delas Ceva, from thence I ſaw the water breaking down the convent of Mercy; arriving at the gate of Bordeta—the market no longer appeared: I paſſed to the houſe de Miralles, they there told me that houſes, families, and every thing elſe had been ſwept away from the Botica to the Quartel, on both ſides. The water covered the hills and carried away the whole population on the right of the fountain. Our corrigidor was in the palace directing aſſiſtance to be given; he was ſurrounded by many people; the generale was beat, and every thing was done for the tranquillity of the people. At this time news was received that at the mill of Buena Viſta they had found the lord counſellor, who had been drowned; immediately orders were given to the people to bring his body; at 12 o'clock at night it was brought to Caſtillo. I repaired to the gates of St. Gines; I there ſaw that the ſteeple of the convent of Mercy was threatened with ruin. I repaired to the gate of Don John Antonio Albuquerque, where at this ſeaſon his wife and family reſide: they had fled on horſes. Moujour was commiſſioned to collect the dead bodies in the Ovata.

"At break of day the following morning, we heard nothing but lamentations; ſome looking for their parents, others for their children; women ſeeking for their huſbands; and all trying to unite their families. At the gates called St. Gines, we can no longer ſee the ſeites where the houſes ſtood; every thing is deſolation from the convent of Mercy to the hoſpital of women; the houſes carried away from the barrier alone are reckoned at 400, and what are left are greatly injured as the water was in all the ſecond ſtories. The ſacred veſſels of the convent of Mercy were found at two leagues diſtance; the church of San Chriſtoval is not much injured, though the water was up to the cornices, San Diego is abandoned; the ſaints are all removed; the ſame is the caſe with La Merced becauſe mud and traſh are left in them two yards deep, every thing is taken from Tower Merced, as it threatened to fall to ruin. Trenches

* *Lorca is a large city of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, ſituated on the river Guadalentin, about 20 miles from Carthagena. Its inhabitants are what are called New Chriſtians, being the deſcendants of the converted Moors. Though this city is large, it has fallen much to decay and is thinly inhabited.*

are dug without the town, where they are going to bury the dead, without diſtinction of perſons, and where they are now collecting them in carriages. All the fields and gardens, from the Garden de Garces to the road that paſſes this, have been a river. No inhabitants are left; people, animals, olive trees, gardens, all have periſhed and are ruined. It is fortunate the whole city did not ſuffer the ſame fate; this would have been the caſe if the bank had not given way where it did, and the water taken a direction to the left of San Diego. The lord counſellor might have been ſaved, as was the ſon of his aſſiſtant and his ſervant, but he confided in his mules, and periſhed with them and his coachman. People are ſent to Velez to grind grain; we have no longer any mills; of thirteen which we had, only that of Buena Viſta remains and that is injured; of oil mills not one is left; of the greateſt part of Santa Quiteria only the foundations are left. The rivulets and groves are full of timber and furniture. The books and accounts of Ramon Garces were found at the farm-houſe of Suttullena and 34,000 reals belonging to him alſo. As yet I have neither eat nor ſlept; all is confuſion and diſmay; all are weeping over the dreadful accident. At preſent I can ſend you no further particulars on this ſubject, but I will venture to ſay, that the damage will be much greater when the waters have paſſed twenty leagues, which is the diſtance from hence to the ſea, and when they have encountered Murcia, Orihuela, and other places in their way."

BOSTON, September 11.

From Gibraltar, July 9.

"You no doubt will before now have learnt that conſul Simpſon, at Tangiers, has been ordered away, and being now here. War having been declared by the emperor of Morocco againſt the United States. We now feel infinite pleaſure in mentioning to you that the emperor appears to have repented of his raſhneſs, and wiſhes Mr. Simpſon to return, allowing ſix months for an anſwer from America. Without ſome conceſſion from the emperor, and ratifying the old treaty between the two countries, Mr. Simpſon is determined not to go over, and it is not improbable that in a ſhort time accounts will be received from your executive, ſo as to enable matters being ſettled. We do not find that any hoſtilities have as yet been committed, or for the preſent, is there any appearance of it, ſtill veſſels coming this way run a great riſk, as there is no knowing what may take place from one moment to another." [*Centinel.*]

NEW-YORK, September 11.

Extract of a letter from William E. Hulings, Esq; American vice-conſul at New-Orleans, dated 20th June, 1802.

"I have had the good fortune to introduce the vaccine into this city, and although rather late (the ſmall-pox having carried off ſeveral hundred perſons) I hope to ſave the lives of many yet to be born.

"I have vaccinated about thirty-five perſons with complete ſucceſs, and have made it known, that I will perform that operation to all that preſent themſelves, gratis.

"The phyſicians of this place have generally adopted it, and I believe it will not fall through, until there are no more ſubjects."

September 13.

Rauch-Fresser—Smoak-Eater.

We have heard of a ſtove lately invented in Germany, which has been adopted in Paris (where fuel is ſcarce and conſequently dear) in the theatres and public offices, as well as in private houſes: this ſtove not only conſumes the fuel more completely than any other, but it deſtroys the ſmoke likewiſe; and from this property it is named Smoak-Eater. We have never had an opportunity of ſeeing any deſcription of this ſtove, and ſhall eſteem it a particular favour if one of our better informed readers will enable us to communicate to the public an invention which promiſes, from reports we have had, to become of general utility.

September 14.

The probable diſmemberment of Turkey, and its ſubſequent partition between France, Auſtria, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, is ſaid in one of our lateſt London papers to be confidently believed; and the conferences at Memel, which we have already mentioned to have taken place between the monarchs of Pruſſia and Ruſſia, are aſſerted by many to have had this for their object. Private letters from Berlin even go ſo far as to communicate ſome outlines of the plan. According to them, Paſſwan Oglou, whoſe progreſs becomes every day more alarming, furniſhes to the emperors of Ruſſia and Germany the firſt pretext of taking up arms. War being once declared, Auſtria and Ruſſia, it is ſaid, will take poſſeſſion of ſuch provinces as are contiguous to their reſpective dominions. The French will have Egypt, the iſle of Candia or of Cyprus, and the Morea; and the king of Pruſſia, to balance the acquiſitions of Auſtria and Ruſſia, is to have a very conſiderable part of the former kingdom of Poland, which is to be ceded to him by the above powers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

SOUTHWARK.

Commiſſioner's Hall, Sept. 13, 1802.

Resolved, That as the general committee are ſatisfied that no malignant and contagious ſickneſs has prevailed during the preſent ſeaſon, nor does ſeem to prevail in the diſtrict of Southwark, they judge that there is no neceſſity for their further ſervice, and they declare themſelves and are actually diſſolved.

By order,

Alex. Steel, chairman.
Peter Lavell, ſec'ry.

A few of our exiled citizens are daily venturing to town, reduced to ſkeletons by fever and ague, while hundreds of others remain in the country, in the ſame ſtate. Under our preſent general exemption from diſeaſe it is cruel in the board of health to continue their official reports, which muſt be naturally expected to keep theſe unfortunate people from their homes, where they would have comfortable accommodations, and be within reach of medical aid.

A plain obſerver.

September 16.

Accounts from Boſton, by this day's mail, ſtate the exiſtence of ſome alarm, in conſequence of the appearance of ſeveral ſuſpicious caſes of diſeaſe.

Died, this morning, in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, *Richard A. Contee*, a member of the Epiſcopal church, and late a reſpectable merchant of Maryland. He has been for a year paſt in a decay. His friends and acquaintance in this city, are reſpectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Hoſpital, at 9 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

September 18.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Conſtellation, dated May 24th, 1802, at ſea.

"On the 18th inſt. we arrived off Algiers, and made the ſignal for our conſul to come on board, which he did. Mr. O'Brien informs, that on the 8th inſt. an Algerine frigate of 44 guns ran alongſide a Portugueſe frigate of the ſame force, fired a broadſide into her, boarded and carried her with the loſs of 32 men, the Portugueſe having, in killed and wounded, 72 men; among the former were the captain and firſt lieutenant. The Portugueſe was thrown entirely of his guard, by the Algerine's having American colours, and his not having the leaſt idea of meeting an Algerine in that place, being five leagues diſtant from Gibraltar and two from the Spaniſh ſhore.

"It is, however, a great diſgrace to the Portugueſe navy, to be ſurpriſed in that manner, as no dependance ought to be placed in colours. O'Brien alſo informs, that Spain, in order to avoid a war threatened by the Algerines, has very recently conſented to pay to Algiers the enormous ſum of two millions of dollars, and to alter her national colours.—This, with the capture of the Portugueſe frigate has ſo elated the Algerines that our conſul ſays he expects the dey will ſhortly, and at an unguarded moment, declare war againſt the U. States—I hope he may, and that we may have the honour of battering their towns about their ears. They will find in us a nation far ſuperior to either Spain or Portugal in the arts of war. By making them feel our power we ſhould render the United States feared and reſpected by theſe Barbarians, and inſure ſafety to the lives and property of our citizens in thoſe ſeas.—Encloſed is the account Mr. O'Brien gives us of the ſtrength of the regency of Algiers.

A correct liſt of the marine of Algiers.

		Guns.
No. 1	Frigate, Algerine built, coppered	48
2	American do. do.	34
3	A xebec Algerine do. do.	34
4	do. do. do.	30
5	do. do. do.	24
6	do. do. do.	26
7	A polacre, Greek built,	22
8	do. do. do.	18
9	A brig, U. S. built, coppered,	22
10	Schr' do. do. do.	26
11	do. do. do. do.	18
12	do. do. do. do.	16
13	A carlaſquiſha, Corſica built,	10
14	A ſmall xebec, repairing,	—
15	A polacre, Greek built (coaſter)	6

Algiers has about 50 gun boats, half of the number could be got in order in about a month. They have about 200 ſail of coaſters with lattine ſails, each 20 or 30 tuns. There are about 7000 Turkey, about 6000 halt Turks; and with difficulty they could raiſe 50,000 militia or rabble.—This regency has 50 or 60 millions of dollars, and has in chained captivity 1500 Chriſtians, and is permitted to be a licenſed plunderer of all Europe.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Extract of a letter from the same, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"We brought with us preſents from our government to the bey of Tunis, they conſiſted of four muſkets and four pair of piſtols, ſurpaſſing for workmanſhip and elegance any thing you can almoſt imagine, being inlaid with gold and ſham diamonds. You may ſuppoſe they were elegant when I tell you that one of the muſkets coſt £.800 ſterling, the coſt of the whole amounting to upwards of £. 7000 ſterling. The bey was much pleaſed with theſe preſents, and obſerved to our conſul that they were worthy of a prince. The Enterprize arrived here laſt evening from Tripoli.—They tell us that there are four Swediſh frigates and one American (the Boſton) cruiſing off Tripoli and blockading the port, ſo that nothing can either go in or out. The Tripolitans are in a ſtate of ſtarvation, and will probably be willing to come to [illegible] in the courſe of a few weeks.

"Yeſterday we had the gratification of walking over the ruins of the celebrated city of Carthage, Mr. Eaton, American conſul, and capt. Murray, being of the party. We were ſhewn the plain on which Regulus, the firſt Roman that entered Africa in a hoſtile manner, fought his celebrated battle, and alſo the plain where Scipio and Hannibal fought a pitched battle. We ſaw the remains of many of the ancient temples and city walls.—But what remains more perfect than any thing elſe, is the aqueduct by which water was brought into the city from a mountain, by a rout of 70 miles. We all dined together in one of the reſervoirs, after fatiguing ourſelves by walking over the ruins. I expect we ſhall ſail to-morrow for Tripoli."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Conſtellation, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"I ſuppoſe, that the affair of a Tuniſian veſſel being plundered by ſome of the crew of the Enterprize, will be much miſrepreſented. With the view of removing any unfavourable impreſſion, that may be made by a falſe account, I have been particular in obtaining the moſt accurate information, and you may rely upon the following as a true ſtatement of facts. On the 5th ult. the Enterprize diſcovered a veſſel that had come out of Tripoli, and made ſail after her. Upon hailing her, capt. Sterret ordered lieut. Heath to board her, examine her papers and ſearch her. Lieut. Heath boarded her and ordered three of his men to aſſiſt in looking for papers, but with poſitive orders not to take away any thing. While ſearching one of the men found a watch, and another a purſe of money, which they contrived to conceal. Upon returning, the Tuniſian hailed lieut. Heath, and told him he had been robbed. As ſoon as the boat got on board the Enterprize all the boat's crew were examined, but nothing could be found upon them; they therefore concluded that the Tuniſians had told a falſehood. On the 20th ſame month the Enterprize arrived at Tunis, upon going on ſhore, they heard that a Tuniſian veſſel had complained to the bey of Tunis of having been robbed ſome days before by an American ſchooner. The officers of the Enterprize immediately ſearched the whole veſſel and crew, for the articles mentioned, and after a ſtrict examination three of the men at length confeſſed the fact. They were inſtantly put in irons, and are now on board the Boſton to be tried. Thus you ſee that both capt. Sterret and lieut. Heath, ſo far from being in the leaſt culpable, made every exertion to detect and bring theſe villains to the puniſhment they ſo richly deſerved."

BALTIMORE, September 20.

We are informed by a gentleman from Newbern, North-Carolina, that a duel was fought a ſhort diſtance from that town, on Sunday evening, the 5th inſt. between Richard Dobbs Spaight, Eſq; formerly governor of the ſtate of N. Carolina, and John Stanley, Eſq; ſenator for the diſtrict of Newbern. After exchanging three fires each, without effect; at the fourth fire, R. D. Spaight received a ball directly under his arm-pit, which put a period to his exiſtence four hours afterwards. The cauſe of this unhappy affair proceeded from a diſpute of political nature. *Norfolk Herald.*

Annapolis, September 23.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,

FOR the good of the public, as well as from a deſire to do juſtice to a man of merit and genius, I requeſt you to publiſh the following caſes.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertiſement, and who had, for ſome time, as he ſays, experienced the ſymptoms deſcribed by the doctor, as indicating the preſence of worms in the human ſtomach or inteſtines, reſolved, without conſulting any perſon whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the lozenges. Laſt evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he ſays, operate harſhly, except one ſtool, when he felt a conſiderable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length, as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 1½ of an inch diſtant from each other.

Beſides this worm, he ſays, there came from him a conſiderable number of flat worms, about ¼ of an inch in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but ſays there were more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of ſeeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done, taken meaſures for preſerving it, and the ſimple ſervant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the neceſſary, not th[illegible]g it of conſequence to take care of them. Thi[illegible] however, and another ſervant concurs with hi[illegible]pecting the worms which appeared in the veſſel; [illegible] tape worm, they ſay, was alive, ſo far, as to have [illegible]on, after it came from him.

It is needleſs to deſcribe his ſymptoms, as he ſays they were exactly ſuch as are deſcribed by the doctor.

Another young man of my family alſo, without any conſultation, or advice, one evening and morning about 3 months ago, took 7 lozenges, which operated ſo powerfully as to reduce him nearly to fainting. No worm came from *him*; but, in the courſe of 2 or 3 days, he was quite well; and has ſince had a conſiderable acceſſion of fleſh and ſtrength.

In ſhort, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with reſpect to the virtue of Hamilton's lozenges, I am, at length, perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be ſuppoſed to have any motive, except a conſideration for public good, for publiſhing theſe caſes, I flatter myſelf that I ſhall not incur ridicule or cenſure from thinking men, for adding my ſecond-hand teſtimony to the evidence of the numerous reſpectable characters, who have aimed to render juſtice to Dr. Hamilton, (with whom I have not the ſlighteſt acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiſs to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who has been ſo greatly and quickly relieved, I ſhould have ridiculed his ſymptons and apprehenſions, had he communicated them to me before he took the lozenges. The fact, I am perſuaded, is, that moſt young perſons, who are, from time to time, diſordered without a viſible or apparent cauſe, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, September 18, 1802.

WE are authoriſed to ſtate, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Eſquire, has conſented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

W. BRODDEN reſpectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himſelf a candidate for their ſuffrages at the next election of delegates for ſaid county.

To be SOLD,

FOR WANT OF EMPLOY,

A NEGRO GIRL,

About 16 years old, ſhe is very active and handy. For particulars inquire of the printer.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the truſtees, on the 4th Monday in October next, if fair, or the firſt fair day thereafter, will contract with any perſon of reputable character who will undertake the ſtewardſhip of ſaid ſchool for the year 1803.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Regiſter.

Cool Springs, St. Mary's county, September, 10, 1802.

To the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are deſirous of becoming proficients in the polite art of dancing, are reſpectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL is now open for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the beſt opportunity that has ever offered itſelf in this city of perfecting themſelves in different characters of dances, ſuch as cadriels, of which Mr. Duport is the original compoſer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Waltz de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonſhire minuet, and ſeveral fancy dances, the moſt in vogue.

Mr. Duport's ſuperiority in the various branches of his profeſſion, the reſult of twenty years experience, is univerſally acknowledged by the firſt judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after ſix months inſtruction from him, they never require the aſſiſtance of any other maſter, but become themſelves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Thoſe who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will pleaſe to apply to him in Weſt-ſtreet, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own compoſition may be had.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

PHILIP JENKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 20, 1802.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince-George's county, a negro fellow by the name of JERRY, about five feet four inches high, very black, full eyes, and very thick lips, ſlender made, has been injured in the left hand by fire, and has ſeveral ſcars on the upper part of his right hand; his cloathing a new oſnabrig ſhirt, a pair of old coarſe linen trouſers, an old jeans coat, ſtriped country cloth under jacket, felt hat, and a pair of odd negro ſhoes. The above fellow ſays he is the property of LUDWELL LEE, of Loudon county, Virginia. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him from gaol, [illegible] he will be ſold for his priſon fees, as the law dir[illegible]

THOMA[illegible]CGILL, Sheriff of Prince-[illegible]ge's county.

September 15, 1802.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at the dwelling of the ſubſcriber, on ſix months credit, on Saturday the 2d of October next, at 11 o'clock,

THE perſonal eſtate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſome groceries, houſehold furniture, milch cows, one jenny, a new cart, well ironed, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Obligations, with ſecurity, will be required.

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

Annapolis, September 14, 1802.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to his ſtore in the ſouth end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly oppoſite the market, and lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Abſalom Ridgely, where he has for ſale, A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS.

J. Evans, grateful for the many favours he has received ſince his commencement in buſineſs on his own account, reſpectfully ſolicits a continuance of the ſame.

He expects, in the courſe of a few days, an addition to his preſent very extenſive aſſortment, by the fall ſhips.

A very large aſſortment of GROCERIES as uſual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

September 15, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ISIDORE HARDEY.

Piſcataway, September 2, 1802.

IMPORTED,

In the brig Malabar, Captain Bunker, from Madeira, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber,

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By the Pipe, Half Pipe, or Quarter Cask,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, September 1.

To be SOLD, on the 14th day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to me by PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

THE perſonal property of ſaid PHILEMON BROWN, at his late dwelling, conſiſting of ſome valuable young negroes, and other perſonal property. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 1, 1802.

THE ſubſcriber wants to engage, for the enſuing year, a perſon who is well acquainted with farming, and can carry ſufficient authority, to take charge of a farm and parcel of hands, on the ſouth ſide of Severn river; for ſuch an one liberal wages will be given; none need apply but thoſe who can come well recommended.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, September 2, 1802.

I WILL SELL my plantation, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing from 900 to 1000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is ſo well known for its valuable ſituation and prime quality of ſoil, that a further deſcription is ſuppoſed unneceſſary. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to make application by letter, or perſonally, to the ſubſcriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, provided a part of the money is paid down.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Auguſt 11, 1802.

Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE,

To run twice a week after the firſt of September next.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that the mail-ſtage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tueſday and Thurſday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at ſix, P. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wedneſday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at ſix P. M. Fare, three dollars for each paſſenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage—150lbs extra baggage to pay the ſame as a paſſenger. All baggage to be at the riſk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE,
THOMAS COOKENDERFER,
Proprietors.

Auguſt 11, 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1802.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 18th of Auguſt laſt, a ſtout black fellow, who calls himſelf DANIEL, and ſays he belongs to Mr. BENTS, near Baltimore, on the Philadelphia road, but when committed ſaid that he was free, and had a paſs; this fellow is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has very ſore legs, two ſcars on his left breaſt, occaſioned from a burn; his cloathing is an old ſtriped hat, old black ſatin waiſtcoat, ſtriped cotton ditto, and old check ſhirt. The owner is requeſted to pay his fees and other charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 9, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 1ſt day of October next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the firſt fair day;

ALL the real eſtate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, lying and being in the county aforeſaid, ſuppoſed to contain about ſix hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres of which lie on Patuxent river, about two miles below Lower Marlborough, the reſidue in the foreſt, about two miles diſtant from Marlborough; this property will be ſold together, or in ſuch ſeparate parcels as may be deemed moſt advantageous to thoſe concerned. The purchaſer or purchaſers to give bond, on intereſt, with ſuch ſecurity as the chancellor ſhall approve of, one half payable in nine, the reſidue in fifteen months from the days of ſale, and on the payment of the whole purchaſe money, and not before, the ſubſcriber will give a good deed to the purchaſer or purchaſers of all the right, title, and intereſt, that was in the deceaſed, or that deſcended from him to his heirs, for ſuch land ſold to him, her, or them; it is further ordered, that the creditors of the ſaid deceaſed ſhall exhibit their claims in the chancery office, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th day of October next, of which the creditors are hereby warned to take notice.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Truſtee.

Auguſt 18, 1802.

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court will be SOLD, on Saturday the 25th day of September, inſtant, at the houſe of the widow TAYLOR, on the mountain road, in Anne-Arundel county, on a credit of three months,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of BENJAMIN BUTCHER, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL BUTCHER, Adminiſtrator.

September 4, 1802.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the ſeveral diſtricts in Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Monday in October next, to make choice of four of the moſt diſcreet men, to repreſent ſaid county in the legiſlature of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 8, 1802.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 30th of April, a ſtout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who ſays he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſhews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an oſnabrig ſhirt, kerſey jacket and trouſers, and has a large ſcar on his left ankle. The owner is requeſted to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be ſold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, on the 19th inſtant, a negro man who ſays his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the ſtate of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January laſt. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-ſeven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a teſtament in which he ſays he can read, and ſome paper partly wrote on, which he ſays he wrote himſelf; his cloathing is an old brown linen ſhirt, old blue cloth trouſers, and blue caſſimer ſhort breeches, all very much worn. His maſter is requeſted to take him away, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the possession of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of the medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deflumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of [illegible] pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety [illegible] perſons, in every ſituation and of every age.

They are excellently [illegible] to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for relieving bilious conſtitutions, diſeaſes of the ſtomach, and ſevere headaches, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 26

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.